To: CN=Paul Jones/OU=R9/O=USEPA/C=US@EPA[]
Cc: []
Bcc: []
From: CN=Erin Foresman/OU=R9/O=USEPA/C=US
Sent: Wed 11/14/2012 6:36:35 PM
Subject: BDCP info for today
EIR-EIS_Chapter_3_-_Figures_2-29-12.sflb.pdf

See attached map, first page of PDF,

and if you can download this chapter at this address, that would be great.
http://baydeltaconservationplan.com/Libraries/Dynamic_Document_Library/BDCP_Chapter_3_4_and_3_5_-_Conservation_Strategy_-_Conservation_Measures_and_Important_Regional_Actions_2-29-12.sflb.ashx

Otherwise the relevant info is below:

3.4.4.2.2 Conservation Zone 2
Conservation Zone 2 consists of the Yolo Bypass and associated lands to the south and west, and overlaps with the Yolo County Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP)/Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) area. Cultivated land is the predominant community type in this zone, thus it provides opportunities for protecting cultivated foraging habitats. This zone also provides opportunities for protecting and restoring grassland and associated seasonal wetlands, and for restoration of tidal and associated riparian habitats and nontidal wetlands. Conservation Zone 2 includes a portion of the Cache Slough ROA, which is suitable for tidal habitat restoration as described in CM4 Tidal Natural Communities Restoration.

Approximately 58% (39,700 of 68,904 acres) of Conservation Zone 2 consists of protected lands. Ample opportunities exist to protect cultivated lands and associated natural communities in large blocks connected to existing protected lands, both within this zone and with adjacent lands to the southwest and southeast in Conservation Zones 1 and 4, respectively. Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area and other protected lands owned by DFG are present in the central and northern portions of Conservation Zone 2, while Liberty Island, owned by the Trust for Public Lands, and other lands owned by USACE and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) are present at the southern end. Conservation Zone 2, which hosts the majority of rice and other agriculture in the Plan Area, supports sufficient cultivated lands to achieve a substantial proportion of the overall cultivated lands conservation target acreages established for the Plan Area. These cultivated lands support foraging habitat for tricolored blackbird, Swainson's hawk, giant garter snake, and other cultivated lands-associated species. This zone includes one of two giant garter snake subpopulations in the Plan Area (the Yolo Basin/Willow Slough subpopulation).

3.4.4.2.3 Conservation Zone 3 (No mention of S. Sac HCP)
Conservation Zone 3 is located between the Yolo Bypass and the Sacramento River, and consists primarily of cultivated lands and natural and artificial channels with narrow strips of associated riparian vegetation. This conservation zone provides opportunities to protect foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk and greater sandhill crane. Protection of cultivated lands and associated irrigation channels may also provide opportunities to establish giant garter snake habitat connectivity between the Yolo Basin/Willow Slough subpopulation in Conservation Zone 2 and the Coldani Marsh/White Slough subpopulation in Conservation Zone 4. Only 0.6% (460 of 83,246 acres) of this conservation zone consists of existing protected lands, providing few opportunities for building the reserve system off of existing protected land in this zone.

3.4.4.2.4 Conservation Zone 4 (No mention of S. Sac HCP)
39 Conservation Zone 4 is located along the eastern edge of the Plan Area, and overlaps with the San
40 Joaquin County Multiple Species HCP area. This conservation zone provides opportunities to restore
41 tidal and associated riparian habitats and nontidal wetlands, and to protect cultivated lands. It
includes tidal habitat restoration opportunities in the Cosumnes/Mokelumne 1 ROA, at the confluence
2 of the Cosumnes and Mokelumne Rivers.

3 Approximately 41% (20,013 of 48,832 acres) of Conservation Zone 4 consists of existing protected
4 lands, so ample opportunities remain in this zone to link the reserve system with existing protected
5 lands. Stone Lakes National Wildlife Refuge and Cosumnes Preserve occupy most of the land in the
6 northern half of Conservation Zone 4. In the central portion of the conservation zone are lands held
7 by The Nature Conservancy, including Bean Ranch, Crump Ranch, Fitzgerald, Beacon Farms, and
8 Cowell Ranch. Lands publicly owned by BLM, the City of Sacramento, and DWR are also present in
9 the central portion of Conservation Zone 4. Woodbridge Ecological Reserve (DFG), White Slough
10 Wildlife Area (DWR), and the City of Lodi water treatment plant are present in the southern half of
11 Conservation Zone 4.

12 Cultivated lands in Conservation Zone 4 provide habitat for tricolored blackbird, Swainson's hawk,
13 greater sandhill crane, and giant garter snake. This zone contains the Coldani Marsh/White Slough
14 subpopulation of giant garter snake, and provides opportunities for marsh restoration and
15 cultivated lands protection to protect and expand this subpopulation and provide habitat
16 connectivity with giant garter snakes in the Stone Lakes area in Conservation Zone 4.

3.4.5.1.3 Cosumnes/Mokelumne Restoration Opportunity Area
16 The Cosumnes/Mokelumne ROA is located in the eastern portion of the Plan Area, in Conservation
17 Zone 4. This ROA consists primarily of cultivated lands and a complex of sloughs and channels at the
18 confluence of the Cosumnes and Mokelumne Rivers, providing an opportunity to create extensive
19 gradients of tidal and nontidal wetlands. This ROA includes important sites of Areas suitable for
20 restoration within the Cosumnes/Mokelumne ROA (Figure 3.2-2) include McCormack-Williamson,
21 New Hope, Canal Ranch, Bract, and Terminous Tracts north of State Highway 12, and lands adjoining
22 Snodgrass Slough, South Stone Lake, and Lost Slough.
23 The Cosumnes/Mokelumne ROA provides opportunities to accomplish the following objectives.
24 Increase rearing habitat area for Cosumnes/Mokelumne fall-run Chinook salmon, steelhead delta smelt, and splittail (Healey 1991; Brown 2003).
26 Increase the local production of food for Cosumnes/Mokelumne fall-run Chinook salmon, steelhead, delta smelt, and splittail migrating to and from the Cosumnes and Mokelumne Rivers (Kjelson et al. 1982; Siegel 2007).
29 Increase the availability and production of food in the east and central Delta available to juvenile 30 salmonids, splittail, delta smelt, and sturgeon by exporting organic material from the marsh plain and phytoplankton, zooplankton, and other organisms produced in tidal channels into the Delta (Siegel 2007).
33 Increase the extent of habitat available for colonization by side-flowering skullcap, Mason's lilaeopsis, Suisun Marsh aster, and Delta tule pea.
35 Expand habitat for tricolored blackbird, California black rail, greater sandhill crane, and giant 36 garter snake (in locations with a muted tidal range).
****

Erin Foresman
Environmental Scientist & Policy Coordinator,
US EPA Region 9 C/O National Marine Fisheries Service
650 Capitol Mall Suite 5-100, Sacramento, CA 95814
Phone: (916) 930 3722

http://www.epa.gov/sfbaydelta

I work a part time schedule (M 7:30a - 4:00p, T - F 7:30 - 2:00p)